

**NODE-SEARCH METHOD, DEVICE, AND  
MEDIUM ON WHICH A NODE-SEARCH PROGRAM IS RECORDED**

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**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

**Field of the Invention:**

The present invention relates to a technique of searching for nodes in a network and more particularly to a node-search method, device and medium on which a node-  
5 search program is recorded for searching for nodes in a network configured with a plurality of domains which are connected through a mutual network connection device.

**Description of Related Art:**

10 In a network, a plurality of addressable devices, which are called nodes, are connected. For example, work stations, personal computers, printers, scanners, router, etc. are used as a node. In this kind of network, it is difficult to always know all existing nodes. Therefore, it  
15 is sometimes necessary to search for the existence of a certain node. For example, searching for a node which performs a specific service.

For this purpose, it is possible to design a network in which a node which performs a specific service in the  
20 network returns its name and status in response to a broadcast from a specific port number. For example, by setting a host computer such that it broadcasts from the

above-described specific port number when the power is turned ON or when starting to print, it is possible to search for a node which performs a specific service, such as a printer for printing.

5        On the other hand, there are networks configured with a plurality of sub networks connected by an interworking unit (IWU) for example a router. In such a network, the broadcast from a certain sub network cannot normally be transferred over the router. Therefore, with the method  
10       described above, it is not possible to search for service providing nodes in sections connected through the IWU.

For example, suppose a network in which a sub network A and a sub network B are mutually connected through a router is configured. The subnet mask for the sub networks  
15       A and B is 255.255.255.0, the address of the router for the sub network A is xxx.yyy.22.255, and the address of the router for the sub network B is xxx.yyy.33.255. In such a network configuration, the broadcast address from a node (host) connected to the sub network A to within the sub  
20       network A is xxx.yyy.22.255. However, the router does not transfer a broadcast packet containing this broadcast address to the sub network B.

Accordingly, depending on the broadcast described above from a node in the sub network A, there may exist a  
25       problem in that it is not possible to obtain a response from a node in the sub network B.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The object of the present invention is to provide a node-search method, device and medium on which a node-search program is recorded that make it possible to search for a node by using a broadcast packet even when the  
5 network is configured with a plurality of domains which are connected through an interworking unit.

In order to accomplish this object, a first mode of the present invention provides a node-search method in a network, comprising the steps of:

10 acquiring a packet which includes routing information for a domain in the network;

sending a broadcast packet, for requesting a response from a node which provides a specific service, to the domain which is listed in the acquired routing information;

15 and

receiving a response packet for the broadcast packet and detecting the node that sent the response packet.

A second mode of the present invention provides a node-search method in a network, comprising the steps of:

20 sending a packet, for requesting routing information from a network which is connected to an interworking unit, to the interworking unit, which is capable of storing routing information set in advance;

receiving a packet containing the routing information;

sending a broadcast packet to a domain which is listed  
in the received routing information for requesting a  
response from a node which provides a specific service; and  
receiving a response packet in response to the  
5 broadcast packet, and detecting the node which sent the  
response packet.

A third mode of the present invention provides a node-  
search method for searching for a node providing service in  
a network made up of a plurality of domains, comprising:

10 a first process for searching for all of the domains  
of the network, and

a second process for searching for a node which  
provides a specific service in at least one of the domains  
detected in the first process.

15 A fourth mode of the present invention provides a  
node-search method in a network, comprising the steps of:

receiving a RIP (Routing Information Protocol) packet;  
acquiring information indicating the network number  
and an address of a router of each domain in the network  
20 from the received RIP packet that indicates; and

broadcasting, based on the acquired information, into  
a specific network so as to search for a node, using a  
specific port number.

A fifth mode of the present invention provides a node-  
25 search device for searching for a node in a network,  
comprising:

network interface means for connecting with the  
network;

means for acquiring domain information from a packet  
containing routing information which was acquired by the

5 network interface means;

means for finding broadcast addresses for the domains;

means for generating a request packet to be sent to  
the found broadcast addresses for finding a response from a  
node which provides a specific service, and sending the

10 packet to the network through the network interface means;  
and

means for extracting information indicating nodes  
which perform a specific service contained in a response  
packet to the request packet so as to search the nodes.

15 A sixth mode of the present invention provides a node-  
search device for searching for a node in a network,  
comprising:

means for sending a packet, for requesting routing  
information for a network connected to an interworking  
20 unit, to the interworking unit, which is capable of storing  
preset routing information;

means for receiving a packet containing the routing  
information and acquiring information indicating a node  
contained in the routing information;

25 means for sending a request packet, which requests a  
response from a node which provides a specific service, to

the interworking unit, the request packet broadcasted to domains connected through the interworking unit; and

means for receiving a response packet for the request packet and detecting the node which sent the response  
5 packet.

A seventh mode of the present invention provides a computer-readable storage medium in which a program which is executed by a computer for searching for a node in a network is recorded, wherein:

10 the program makes the computer execute:

a process of acquiring a packet containing routing information in which a domain in the network is listed, which is sent to the network;

a process of sending a broadcast packet, for  
15 requesting a response from a node which provides a specific service, to the domain which is listed in the acquired routing information; and

a process of receiving a response packet for the broadcast packet and detecting the node which sent the  
20 response packet.

An eighth mode of the present invention provides a computer-readable storage medium in which a program which is executed by a computer for searching for a node in a network is recorded, wherein:

25 the program makes the computer execute:

a process of sending a packet, for requesting routing

information in a network which is connected to an  
interworking unit, to the interworking unit, which is  
capable of storing routing information set in advance;

5 a process of receiving a packet containing the routing  
information;

a process of sending a broadcast packet, for  
requesting a response from a node which provides a specific  
service, to a domain which is listed in the received  
routing information; and

10 a process of receiving a packet in response to the  
broadcast packet, and detecting the node which sent the  
response packet.

15 A ninth mode of the present invention provides a  
computer-readable storage medium in which a program which  
is executed by the computer for searching for a node in a  
network is recorded, wherein:

the program makes the computer execute::

a first process for searching for all of the domains  
of the network, and

20 a second process for searching for nodes which provide  
a specific service in at least one of the domains detected  
in the first process.

25 A tenth mode of the present invention provides a  
computer-readable storage medium in which a program which  
is executed by a computer for searching for a node in a  
network is recorded, wherein:

the program makes the computer execute:

a process of receiving a RIP (Routing Information Protocol) packet;

5 a process of acquiring information indicating a network number and an address of a router of each domain in the network from the received RIP packet; and

a process of broadcasting, based on the acquired information, into a specific network so as to search for a node, using a specific port number.

10 An eleventh mode of the present invention provides a computer-readable storage medium in which a program which is executed by a computer for searching for a node in a network is recorded, wherein:

the program makes the computer execute:

15 a process of receiving an SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol) packet;

a process of acquiring information indicating a network number and an address of a router of each domain in the network from the received SNMP packet;

20 a process of broadcasting into a specific network, based on the acquired information so as to search for a node, using a specific port number.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a drawing explaining a network which is configured with a plurality of networks connected mutually



by a router;

Fig. 2 is a block diagram showing a hardware system configuration of a device having a node searching function to which the present invention is applied;

5 Fig. 3 is drawing explaining a hierarchical structure of a network interface function;

Fig. 4 is a drawing schematically explaining a configuration of a RIP request/response packet;

10 Fig. 5 is a drawing schematically explaining a configuration of a RIP request message;

Fig. 6 is a drawing schematically explaining a configuration of a RIP response message;

15 Fig. 7 is a drawing schematically explaining a configuration of a printer name request packet for requesting a printer name;

Fig. 8 is a drawing schematically explaining a configuration of a response packet for the RIP request packet.

20 *Sub A2* Fig. 9 is a drawing explaining a configuration of data structure of a domain list;

Fig. 10 is a drawing explaining the a configuration of data structure of a printer list;

25 Fig. 11 is a block diagram showing a configuration of the node-search function in a first embodiment of the present invention;

*Sub A3* Fig. 12 is a flowchart showing an example of operating

procedure of a main program;

Fig. 13 is a flowchart showing an example of the  
procedure for creating a domain list by a RIP agent;

Fig. 14 is a flowchart showing an example of the  
5 procedure for creating a server list by a server agent;

Fig. 15 is a block diagram showing a configuration of  
the node-search function in a second embodiment of the  
present invention; and

Fig. 16 is a flowchart showing an example of the  
10 procedure for creating a domain list by an SNMP agent.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The preferred embodiments of the present invention  
will be explained in reference to the drawings.

A first embodiment of the present invention will be  
explained. The node-search method of this embodiment  
15 acquires domain information of a network using RIP (Routing  
Information Protocol), and searches for nodes within the  
domains of which the information is acquired based on the  
information. In the following, a case where the present  
invention is applied to a network which uses a router as an  
20 interworking unit will be explained. However, the present  
invention is not limited to this case. For example, the  
present invention can also be applied to networks which are  
connected by other kind of interworking units or units  
which relay traffic between domains, such as a bridge,

router or gateway.

The specifications for RIP are disclosed in RFC  
(Request for Comments)-1058. Also, the specifications for  
expanded RIP Ver. 2 (also called RIP2) are disclosed in  
5 RFC-1723. Furthermore, an explanation of conditions is  
given in RFC-1923. To distinguish RIP from RIP2, RIP  
disclosed in RFC-1058 is also called RIP Ver. 1 or RIP1.

A summary of the node-search method of this embodiment  
is explained using Fig. 1 as a reference. In Fig. 1, a  
10 network is constructed by connecting a sub-network A and a  
sub-network B with a router 200. Here, a subnet mask for  
the sub networks A and B is 255.255.255.0, an address of  
the router 200 for the sub network A is xxx.yyy.22.255 and  
an address of the router 200 for the sub network B is  
15 xxx.yyy.33.255.

When a host 'a' 110 knows the address of the router  
200 and the network address for the sub network B, it is  
possible to send a broadcast packet for xxx.yyy.33.255 to  
the router 200. When the router 200 receives such a  
20 broadcast packet, it transfers the broadcast packet to the  
sub network B.

The transferred broadcast packet is received by each  
node in the sub network B. For example, the printer 'b'  
120 in the sub network B returns a response packet to the  
router 200 in response to the received broadcast packet.  
The router 200 transfers the response packet to the host

'a' 110 which sent the original broadcast packet.

In this way, the host 'a' 110 is able to know the existence of the printer 'b' 120 in the sub network B connected through the router 200.

5 It is possible to obtain the network address and list of router addresses for the network by employing a protocol called RIP (Routing Information Protocol). Normally, this RIP is used for mutually exchanging routing information with the routers. The router broadcasts its own routing  
10 information at fixed time intervals, and responds to requests for routing information. As described above, by acquiring routing information from the router, it is possible to broadcast to networks connected through the router.

15 Moreover, since routing information is being mutually exchanged with the routers, it is possible to acquire routing information by acquiring the routing information which is sent to a network.

Embodiments of the present invention will be explained  
20 in reference to Fig. 2 to Fig. 14. In the embodiments explained below, the node-search program, the method for searching for nodes by executing the node-search program, and the device for searching for nodes by executing the node-search program are explained respectively in detail.

25 First, Fig. 2 will be used to explain an example of a client device (Client PC) for searching for nodes as a

host. In Fig. 2, the client PC 10 comprises: a CPU 11 for performing operations according to a program, a memory 12 for storing programs and work data, an auxiliary storage device 14 for storing the target processing data and processing result data, a network interface 15 for connecting to a network 100, a man-machine interface 16 for displaying information to the user and for receiving operation from the user, a medium reading device 17 for reading information stored on a storage medium 20, and a bus 18 for connecting all of these. The above described programs include the operating system (OS), various applications, the node-search program 13, which contains the node-search procedure described later, and the like.

Next, the network interface will be described with reference to Fig. 3. The network interface 15 comprises: a connector 15a for physically connecting with the network 100; a send/receive unit 151 which constitutes a data link layer 15b; and a protocol processing unit 152 for realizing an IP protocol 15c and a UDP protocol 15d.

The man-machine interface 16 comprises at least one of a keyboard and a pointing device, and a display device. An I/O device, such as a touch panel, with an input and output function, may also be used.

The medium reading device 17 and storage medium 20 should be compatible with each other. For example, a magnetic floppy disk, optical disk, magneto-optical disk or

magnetic tape may be used as the storage medium 20.

5     The node-search program 13 is loaded into the memory  
12 and executed by the CPU 11. As a result, the node-  
search function is made possible. The program 13 which is  
loaded into the memory 12 may be provided in any way. In  
other words, the program 13 can be stored on and provided  
by a computer-readable storage medium. In addition, the  
program 13 may be provided by downloading it through a  
network. For example, the program which was stored  
10 beforehand in the auxiliary storage device 14 can be loaded  
into the memory 12. Also, the program which is stored on  
the storage medium 20 may be read by the medium reading  
device 17 and loaded into the memory 12.

15     Next, the configuration of function realized by the  
node-search program 13 will be explained. As shown in Fig.  
11, the node-search program contains a program which  
realizes each of a main program 131, a database 132, a RIP  
agent 133, a server agent 134 and a user interface 135 as a  
function module. The main program 131 performs overall  
20 control of all of the functions. These programs are  
executed by the CPU 11 to realize the respective function.  
The execution results are stored in the memory 12 or  
auxiliary storage device 14.

25     The RIP agent 133 is a module for sending a RIP  
request packet and receiving a RIP response packet in  
accordance with RIP specifications. The RIP specifications

are disclosed, as mentioned above, in RFC-1058, RFC-1723,  
for example. In addition, the RIP agent 133 creates a  
domain list 132d based on the received RIP response packet.

The server agent 134 sends a server-name request  
5 packet corresponding to a specific service to a server  
which provides the service, and receives a packet  
containing the server name. In addition, the server agent  
134 creates a server list 132s based on the packet  
containing the received information for identifying the  
10 server. The specific service mentioned above can be  
printing, scanning, and the like. In more detail, it is  
possible to mount a server agent including at least one of  
a module (Printer Agent) for sending a printer name request  
packet to a specified node and receiving a printer name  
15 packet, and a module (Scanner Agent) for sending a scanner  
name request packet to a specified node and receiving a  
scanner name packet.

The database 132 separately saves the domain list  
132d which is created by the RIP agent 133, and the server  
20 list 132s which is created by the server agent 134. The  
data of these lists are temporarily saved, for example, in  
the memory 12, and further, in the auxiliary storage device  
14. The server list 132s may be a printer list which is  
created from the printer name packet received by the  
25 printer agent, or a scanner list which is created from the  
scanner name packet received by the scanner agent.

The user interface 135 is a module for displaying the domain list 132d and server list 132s to the user. Also,

the user interface 135 performs the processing for receiving instructions for specifying, for example, the type (description of service) of server to search for, or the range (for example, hop count) of the network in which searches for the server are performed. The user interface 135 also controls the man-machine interface 16 (see Fig. 2).

Next, the operating procedure of the main program is explained. Fig. 12 shows an example of the operating procedure of the main program 131. This procedure is executed by the CPU 11.

The node-search request control from the user through the man-machine interface 16 is received by the user interface 135 (step 1311). In other words, it receives a request to execute the node-search program 13. The CPU 11 takes this opportunity to activate the RIP agent 133 and have the RIP agent 133 create a domain list 132d (step 1312).

Next, the created domain list 132d is displayed on the man-machine interface 16 by the user interface 135 (step 1313). The user control through the man-machine interface 16 for selecting a specific domain from the displayed domain list 132d is received by the user interface 135 (step 1314).



The CPU 11 activates the server agent 134. In addition, it has the server agent 134 create a server list 132s (step 1315). The server agent 134 receives this instruction and broadcasts a packet to the selected domain for finding a server which corresponds to the specific service (for example a printer or a scanner). The server agent 134 finds the servers from the response packet in response to the packet for finding servers, and creates a server list 132s for the found servers.

10 The CPU 11 has the man-machine interface 16 display the created server list 132s by the user interface 135 (step 1316).

By creating a server list for each of the domain lists 132d which are searched for and created by the RIP agent 133, it is possible to list up all of the servers on the network. This makes it possible to search the entire network by sending a broadcast packet to each domain.

Next, Fig. 13 will be used to explain in detail the process for creating a domain list by the RIP agent 133. Fig. 13 shows the procedure for creating a domain list by the RIP agent 133.

After activated by the main program 131, the RIP agent 133 first acquires the IP address and subnet mask of a default router from the network settings of the operating system in the client device (client OS) (step 1331). For example, the information "Default Router: xxx.yyy.1.1,

Subnet mask: 255.255.255.0" is acquired from the network settings.

Next, the RIP agent 133 creates a RIP request packet (step 1332). The RIP agent 133 then sends the created RIP  
5 request packet to the default router and waits for a response (steps 1333, 1334).

The RIP agent 133 creates a domain list 132d from the RIP response packet obtained as a response from the default router, and registers it in the database 132 (step 1335).

10 When a response is not obtained from the default router within a set time period in step 1334, the RIP agent 133 performs the interrupt process (step 1336). In other words, the RIP agent 133 notifies the user from the user interface 135 through the man-machine interface 16 that a  
15 trouble has occurred in the default router or gives a warning that the default router does not support RIP protocol. It then interrupts processing. Here, the set time period can be set to be 60 seconds for example. In the RFC, it is recommended that an RIP packet be broadcast  
20 every 30 seconds for transmitting routing information among routers. Therefore it is recommended that two times 30 seconds, or in other words, 60 seconds be set as the time for determining whether there is a trouble.

Next, Fig. 14 is used to explain in detail the  
25 procedure for creating a server list 132s by the server agent 134. Here, a case of creating a list of the server

which performs as a printer is explained. The invention is not limited to this case. For example, it is also possible to create a list of servers which perform a different service, using the same procedure.

- 5       After being activated by the main program 131, the server agent 134 calculates the broadcast address for the specified domain according to equation (1) below (step 1341).

$$BA = DA \text{ or } (\text{not } NM) \quad (1)$$

- 10       For example, when the domain address is  $DA = xxx.yyy.2.0$ , and the subnet mask is  $NM = 255.255.255.0$ , then the broadcast address  $BA$  is found to be  $BA = xxx.yyy.2.255$  from equation (1).

- Next, the server agent 134 creates a printer name request packet (step 1342). The TCP/IP port number which is used when creating the packet is a specially assigned number. It is possible to specify the printer name request packet with a character string such as "GetPrntername" in the UDP data. Also, in addition to this, or instead of this, it is also possible to specify it using the TCP/IP port number in the UDP data.
- 15       request packet (step 1342). The TCP/IP port number which is used when creating the packet is a specially assigned number. It is possible to specify the printer name request packet with a character string such as "GetPrntername" in the UDP data. Also, in addition to this, or instead of this, it is also possible to specify it using the TCP/IP port number in the UDP data.
- 20       this, it is also possible to specify it using the TCP/IP port number in the UDP data.

The server agent 134 sends the printer name request to the calculated broadcast address and waits for a response (steps 1343, 1344). The server agent 134 collects the

responses which were obtained within a set time period, and  
creates a printer list (step 1345). Also, when no  
responses are obtained from any printers within the set  
period of time, the server agent 134 creates an empty list  
5 showing that there are no printers in the domain (step  
1346).

Here, an example of creating a list of print servers  
for printing is explained. This invention is not limited  
by this, and may also be applied to creating a list of  
10 servers for performing different kinds of services. For  
example, when creating a list of scanner servers for  
performing scanning, a scanner name request packet is  
created instead of the printer name request packet, and  
this request is broadcasted. It is possible to specify the  
15 scanner name request packet with a character string such as  
"GetScannername" in the UDP data.

Next, Fig. 4 to Fig. 6 are used to explain in detail  
the RIP packet. The RIP packet is included in and carried  
by the UDP datagram of the UDP (User Data Protocol), which  
is one protocol in a transport layer. UDP port 520 is used  
for both sending and receiving. However, it is also  
possible to send from an arbitrary UDP port of the request  
source. In this case, as well, the response is send to the  
UDP 520 port.

25 Here, when a device (for example, a UNIX workstation)  
which starts the program for transmitting routing

information is connected to the network, a response to a  
broadcast is returned by the device, as well.

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In Fig. 4, the RIP packet 4000 comprises an Ethernet  
header 4100, IP header 4200, UDP header 4300 and UDP data  
5 4400 which includes the RIP request/response message. Each  
header has fixed-length format. The Ethernet header 4100  
has 14 bytes, the IP header 4200 has 20 bytes, and the UDP  
header 4300 has 8 bytes. The UDP data 4400 including the  
RIP request/response message is variable length data which  
10 corresponds to the length.

The RIP request/response message comprises: a command  
for indicating whether the message type is a request or  
response, a version number for indicating the RIP version,  
a route tag, and a address family identifier. In a case of  
15 response type message, it also includes a route entry.

When requesting a routing table, "1" is set as the  
command. By broadcasting the packet which includes the  
command, it is possible to acquire packets which include a  
response message from all of the routers on the network.  
20 In this case, "2" is set as the command.

The routing table contains up to 25 entries in which  
20-byte is repeated from the fifth byte. Entries over that  
are obtained by further performing a RIP request. For a  
large routing table, the RIP request is performed several  
25 times until the routing table is complete.

In a case of RIP Ver1 (version = 1), the route tag,

subnet mask, and next hop are all "0". In other words, it  
is not possible to acquire a subnet mask value for each  
domain.

The address family identifier is for specifying the  
5 expression format of the address, and in a case of IP  
(Internet Protocol), "2" is set. IP is the network-layer  
protocol in the internet protocol set.

In a case of a request type message, "1" is set for  
the command to indicate a request, "0" is set for the  
10 address family identifier, and "16" is set for metric,  
which is the maximum value in RIP1.

Next, Fig. 5 is used to explain in detail the RIP  
request message. In Fig. 5, the RIP request message 4410  
is a total of 8 bytes and comprises: a command (1 byte)  
15 4411, a version (1 byte) 4412, unused bytes (2 bytes) 4413,  
an address family identifier (2 bytes) 4414, and a route  
tag (2 bytes) 4415.

In the RIP request message 4410 corresponding to RIP1,  
the command 4411 is set to "1" to indicate a request, the  
20 version 4412 is set to "1" to indicate RIP1, the address  
family identifier 4414 is set to "2", and the route tag  
3315 is set to "0" because it is not supported by RIP1.

Next, Fig. 6 is used to explain in detail the RIP  
response message. In Fig. 6, the RIP response message 4420  
25 comprises: a command (1 byte) 4421, a version (1 byte)  
4422, unused bytes (2 bytes) 4423, an address family

identifier (2 bytes) 4424, a route tag (2 bytes) 4425, and  
a route entry 4430 indicating routing information. In this  
figure, a case of one route entry is given. The number of  
route entries is not limited to this. There are cases with  
5 two or more route entries.

Accordingly, the RIP response message varies in  
message length depending on the size of the table to be  
transmitted, in other words, the number of route entries.

In the RIP response message corresponding to RIP1, the  
10 command 4421 is set to "1" to indicate a response, the  
version 4422 is set to "1" to indicate RIP1, the address  
family identifier 4424 is set to "2", and the route tag  
4415 is set to "0" because it is not supported by RIP1. In  
addition, one or more route entries 4430 where routable  
15 addresses are listed in which 16 bytes are taken as a group  
follows thereto.

Each route entry 4430 comprises: an IP address (4  
bytes) 4431 for indicating the network address of the  
domain, a subnet mask (4 bytes) 4432 for indicating the  
20 subnet mask of the domain, a next hop (4 bytes) 4433 for  
indicating the IP address of the router which can be routed  
to the domain, and metric (4 bytes) 4434 for indicating the  
number of routers up to the point.

Next, the server name request packet which is  
25 broadcasted to a specified domain is explained. Here, a  
case where a print server is used as a server is explained.

Of course, the present invention can also be applied to other kinds of servers.

First, Fig. 7 is used to explain the printer name request packet. In Fig. 7, the printer name request packet  
5 5000 comprises an Ethernet header 5100 (14 bytes), IP header 5200 (20 bytes), UDP header 5300 (8 bytes) and UDP data 5400 (14 bytes) which contains information indicating a printer name request.

It is possible to use a character string such as  
10 "GetPrntername" as the information indicating a printer name request. When the TCP/IP port number is used as the information indicating a printer name request, the port number should be specified as the destination port in the UDP header.

15 By broadcasting such a printer name request packet to a certain domain, the nodes in the domain to which it is broadcasted interpret the printer name request packet, and when a node provides the appropriate service (in this case printing), it returns a response packet.

20 Next, Fig. 8 is used to explain the response packet for the printer name request packet. In Fig. 8, the response packet comprises: an Ethernet header 5100 (14 bytes), an IP header 5200 (20 bytes), a UDP header 5300 (8 bytes), and UDP data 5400 which contains information  
25 indicating the printer name (variable length). The response packet is returned by unicast to the node that



send the printer name request packet.

Next, Fig. 9 is used to explain the configuration of the domain list. In Fig. 9, the domain list 132d has relational structure in which information indicating a domain name 132d1, a destination router 132d2, and a subnet mask 132d3 are related to each other.

However, in the specifications for RIP2, it is difficult to acquire the subnet mask. Therefore, the default subnet mask obtained at start up is set. This is because, when the subnet mask of its own domain is known, it is thought to be possible to use the same subnet mask for other domains as well.

When the subnet mask is different for each domain, it is thought that RIP2 is used. This is because, in a network where the subnet mask changes for each domain, the router for each domain must exchange subnet mask information together with routing information. Therefore, RIP2 is desired. When the present invention is applied to such a network, a RIP request packet corresponding to RIP2 is created and send, and subnet mask information can be acquired together with the routing information. Then, by creating a broadcast packet, in which the broadcast address corresponding to the subnet mask value has been set, and sending it to all of the domains, it is possible to search for nodes in the entire network.

Since a human-readable name is not assigned to the

domain name, the network address in the IP address is used.

Next, Fig. 10 is used to explain the configuration of a printer list, which is one kind of the server lists. In Fig. 10, a printer list 132p is divided according to domain with relational structure in which information indicating the printer name 132p2 and IP address 132p3 for each domain name 132p1 are related to each other.

In Fig. 10, the printer list shows that in domain xxx.yyy.1.0, there is a printer with the name 'diamond', and in domain xxx.yyy.2.0 there are two printers with the names 'emerald' and 'crystal', and no printers could be found in other domains.

The printer list has relational structure in which information indicating the domain name 132p1, printer name 132p2 and IP address 132p3 are related to each other. It is also possible to have a data structure changed in sequence for the domain names 132p1.

With this embodiment of the present invention, it is possible to search for nodes using a broadcast packet even for a network having a plurality of domains which are connected through an interworking unit (for example, a router) which selectively relays traffic between domains. Accordingly, by sending a single broadcast packet to every domain, it is possible to search for nodes in the entire network.

It is also possible to use the RIP protocol, which is

currently installed in very many devices, as the protocol used in the search. This also has an advantage that the network, to which it is applied, covers a large range.

Furthermore, in the RIP protocol, the router  
5 periodically sends out routing information, so by acquiring and using this routing information, it is possible to create a domain list for passive operations only.

Next, a second embodiment of the present invention will be explained. In this embodiment, the hardware system  
10 is basically the same as that in the first embodiment, however the node-search method is different. In other words, in the node-search method of this embodiment, network domain information is acquired through a protocol called SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol), and based  
15 on the information, nodes in the domains are searched for. The explanation of this embodiment will center around the procedure for acquiring network domain information through the SNMP protocol. Except for the procedure for acquiring domain information, the procedure is performed in the same  
20 way as the node-search method of the first embodiment of the invention described above. Any duplicate explanation is omitted here.

This embodiment comprises a node-search program as shown in Fig. 15. As shown in Fig. 15, in this embodiment,  
25 the feature of an SNMP agent 136 has been added to the node-search program of the first embodiment described

above.

When setting the router, the RIP may intentionally be turned OFF. For example, there is a case of using a static table which was created beforehand without performing automatic trading of routing tables between routers, or a case of using another routing table control protocol. When the RIP is turned OFF like this, it is not possible to execute the procedure for creating the domain list described for the first embodiment. Therefore, it is desired that the domain list be created by a different procedure. For example, it is possible to use SNMP.

SNMP is widely used as the protocol for controlling devices connected to a network and has been adopted by most routers. The specifications for SNMP are listed for example in RFC1155, RFC1157 and RFC1213.

The information corresponding to the RIP routing table is listed in the IP routing table (OID:=1.3.6.1.2.1.48.4.21) in the host source MIB on a database called MIB (Management Information Base) provided by SNMP. Here, the OID is the object identifier which indicates the object in the hierarchical command architecture in the MIB. It is a non-negative integer string and expresses individual paths passing through the hierarchical structure.

It is possible to use SNMP to acquire the IP routing table, and to create domain list similar to the procedure

described above. Fig. 16 is used to explain the procedure of using SNMP to create a domain list. Fig. 16 shows the procedure for creating a domain list using SNMP.

After being activated by the main program 131, the  
5 SNMP agent 136 acquires the IP address and subnet mask of the default router from the network settings in the client OS (step 1361). For example, the information "Default Router; xxx.yyy.1.1, Subnet mask: 255.255.255.0" is acquired from the network settings.

10 Next, the SNMP agent 136 creates an SNMP request (SNMP Get) packet which corresponds to the object identifier (OID:=1.3.6.1.2.1.48.4.21) which expresses the IP routing table (step 1362). In addition, the SNMP agent 136 sends the created SNMP request packet to the default router and  
15 waits for a response (step 1363, 1364).

The SNMP agent 136 creates a domain list from the SNMP response packet which is obtained as a response, and registers it in the database (step 1365).

When no response is obtained from the default router  
20 within a set time period in step 1364, the SNMP agent 136 performs the interrupt process (step 1366). In other words, the SNMP agent 136 notifies the user with the user interface 135 through the man-machine interface 16 that a trouble occurred in the default router, or gives a warning  
25 that SNMP is not supported by the default router. It then interrupts processing. Here, the set time period can be

set to 60 seconds, for example, similar to the first  
embodiment of the present invention described above.

With this embodiment, it is possible to search for  
nodes using a broadcast packet even for a network having a  
5 plurality of domains connected through an interworking unit  
(for example, a router) which selectively relays traffic  
between domains. Accordingly, by sending a single  
broadcast packet to every domain, it is possible to search  
for nodes in the entire network. Also, as long as SNMP  
10 protocol is adopted, it is possible to perform a search  
even in a case where a network for which the RIP protocol  
is not adopted.

In the first and second embodiments described above,  
the procedure for searching for nodes in a domain other  
15 than one's own domain has been explained. The present  
invention, however, is not limited to this. For example,  
it is possible to apply the present invention to searching  
for nodes in one's own domain. In this case, a node name  
request broadcast packet can be sent to the nodes.

Moreover, in a case of a network having multiple  
20 levels of domains, or in other words, when there are  
domains connected to a node through two or more routers, it  
is still possible to acquire the domain name of each domain  
by using the RIP protocol or SNMP protocol. For example,  
25 searching is performed in the order of the closest domain,  
or in other words, starting from the domain with the fewest

hop counts, and when at least one node which provides a specified service is found, it is possible to stop the search.

Also, it is possible to receive an instruction for specifying a network range to search, and to create a list of all the nodes which provide a specified service for each domain in the specified range. Specifying the network range can be done by the hop count, for example. In other words, a broadcast packet for requesting server names is sent to all domains whose hop count is less than the specified number, and by receiving a response packet for each of the broadcast packets, it is possible to search the domains in the range designated by the user and to list up all of the nodes which provide a specified service.

As described above, the embodiments of the present invention make it possible to search for nodes in the entire network by sending a broadcast packet to each domain.

With the present invention, it is possible to search for node using broadcasts packets even in a case of networks having a plurality of domains connected by an interworking unit which selectively relays traffic among domains.